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CITY ITEMS.

Letter From Dr. Robert Hunter of New York.

LETTER No. 7.

ON THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:—As it is the aim of these letters to remove popular errors in regard to pulmonary diseases, I will say a few words on the *curability of consumption*. It is not, I think, assuming too much to say that most persons entertain grave doubts on this subject, while many are so thoroughly convinced of the impossibility of curing this disease, that they do not hesitate to characterize all medication, having that object in view, as "dishonest" and "empirical." Tubercles in the lungs are, in their opinion, equivalent to the *hand of death*; and this delusion is so deeply rooted and inveterate that I can hardly hope *common sense, plain fact* and *unimpeachable testimony* will prove sufficient to dispel it. Still it will not do to lose faith in the wisdom of the old Roman maxim, *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*.

Before I proceed to give the testimony of others, let me endeavor to make my own views clear on this point. The question is, *Can consumption be cured?* My answer is unequivocally *Yes*, even *after* tubercles are deposited—after they have *softened* and broken down the air-cells and bronchial tubes of the part in which they are deposited, forming a *cavity*—the lungs can still be healed, and the patient regain comfortable health. Neither the presence of tubercles, nor the actual existence of a tuberculous abscess in the lungs, precludes the patient from the hope or recovery.

Let it not, however, be inferred from what I have said, that I do not regard consumption as a most alarming disease; or that it can be cured as readily in its *first* as in the *last* stage. What I mean is, that this disease is not *necessarily* fatal in any stage—that patients may recover after the lungs have actually undergone *partial destruction by ulceration*.

How does cure take place? It sometimes takes place by *absorption*; that is to say, the tubercular deposit is taken up by the absorbent vessels, and thus removed from the system among the excretions of the body. When the tubercular matter is in the *first* stage, or *not far advanced* in the *second*, cure generally takes place in this way.

Another way in which cure takes place is by the *softening* and expectoration of the tubercular matter, and the subsequent *cicatrization* of the cavity formed. When a boil breaks, another is discharged, and then the part heals up, leaving a scar. The parts "destroyed" are never reformed; but new matter is thrown out, which draws the sides of the cavity together and heals it up.

But, it may be said, the blood is always *impure* in consumption, and hence cure will not take place as readily in this as in other diseases. That is very true; but it will do so if the physician restores the blood to its purity by proper inhalations. To accomplish this should be the first aim of treatment, for no cure can be expected so long as the blood remains loaded with carbonaceous impurity. Now there is no means by which the blood can be deprived of carbon, except the use of highly oxygenated inhalations; nor any method by which they can be brought upon the lungs, except by meditating the air when the patient breathes.

These are the principles I have found among medical men, some who, drawing their conclusions from the results of their own practice, are well disposed to deny that it is possible to cure consumption, while those many who has grown gray in practice, and yet cannot recall to recollection even one consumptive lived and died under his care, have sought his advice, saved through his administrations, this scepticism is perhaps natural. But let those who have carefully investigated the matter say on the subject.

The late Dr. Swett remarks:

Another important question presents itself. Is consumption a curable disease?—And I say, *in the proportion of cases* which recover! The general impression in the medical profession is, that a patient with consumption is doomed to death. * * I have known a number of patients during the last fifteen years who have had the evidences of consumption, and sometimes in an *advanced stage*, who have recovered, and are now in the enjoyment of good health. (Page 272.)

Sir James Clark, Physician to the Queen of England, says:

That pulmonary consumption admits of a cure is no longer a question. It has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern pathologists. (Page 127.)

Prof. Carswell, the eminent pathologist, observes:

Pathological anatomy has perhaps never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of *tubercular consumption*. (Cyc. Prac. Med.)

And Laennec declares, that the cure of consumption where the lungs are not *completely* disorganized is as much to be depended upon as at all impossible, in reference either to the nature of the disease or of the organ affected. * * * That cicatrices of a part of the substance of the lungs is by no means necessarily mortal. (Page 218.)

I believe then established, there is nothing in the nature of consumption to prevent its cure, the only question remaining of interest to the afflicted is, by what means this can be effected. At present cod liver oil and the administration of tonics and cough mixtures by the stomach constitute the chief reliance of the profession. With those effect the cure of this disease! I answer unhesitatingly *no*. But lest it should be said that I am opposed to these remedial means, let us hear what other physicians of experience say on this subject.

Dr. Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S., physician to the Hospital for Consumption, London, in his work published only two years ago, says: "We are not agreed as to the essential nature of consumption. * * * That the disease is essentially and almost as *universally* a fatal one, as it has been in all ages."—p. 30.

Dr. A. B. Maddock, in his work on "Diseases of the Lungs," (p. 1) says: "This strange apathy has been exhibited in earlier times remembered, in the treatment of those diseases declared to be *incurable under the old routine practice*."

Dr. Wood, late professor of the Institute of Medicine in the University of New York, says: "*Antimony, digitalis* and *iodine* have all had their day of temporary success, and all have been forgotten. Cod Liver oil is destined to experience the same fate. It has not, in my opinion, any specific influence on consumption. It is good nourishment, nothing more."

Dr. MacCormac, of Belfast, a recent and most able writer on this disease, says: "All the cod fish that swim in the mighty ocean, were they converted into oil, could not relieve at last, were it but in a single instance, consumptive tubercular decay."

And lastly, Sir James Clark, M. D. F. R. S. physician to her Majesty, the Queen of England, says:

"The *total inefficacy* of all means hitherto adopted for checking the progress or reducing the mortality of this class of diseases is of itself sufficient incitement to *seek for some other method of remedying the evil*.

These are the frank admissions of the great lights of medicine put forth in their published works. They reveal to the public the actual opinions entertained by the great body of the profession. No medical man can hope to accomplish from these means more than temporary palliation. It is because of this admitted "*inefficacy*" of the ordinary treatment, that I advocate its abandonment, and that a fair and impartial trial should be given to the treatment by inhaling the oxygen gas which cleanse the air-tubes and purify the blood. I know from long experience and the results obtained in thousands of cases so treated that it will arrest the progress and effect the cure of this disease where all other means have failed; and it is because I believe it to be the only means which can give those afflicted with diseases of the air passages and lungs a reasonable chance of recovery that I so strongly advocate the practice.

While the treatment by the stomach is admitted to be worthless, so far as cure is concerned, the public and the profession ought, in the language of Sir James Clark, to "seek for some other means of meeting the evil," and I know of no means which promise the same prompt benefit as the use of properly adjusted medicated and oxygenated inhalations.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, Pittsburgh, April 8, '67

P. S.—As Dr. Hunter is compelled to return to New York by the 1st of May this letter will conclude his series to the papers of this city. His views on the important questions discussed—questions which involve the health and lives of thousands, are now fairly before the public, and he can only hope that they may be instrumental in establishing what he believes to be a great improvement in medical practice upon a firm and enduring basis.

Chinese Ginger in Syrup.

Tourtelot's Extract of Beef, Borden's Condensed Milk, Imperial Bordeaux and Turkey Prunes, Dates, and Figs, Seedless Muscatel and London Layer Raisins, Cross and Blacklas' noted Pickles and Mustard, Sauces, Jellies, Preserves, Ketchups, Spiced and Pickled Oysters, Chocolates, fresh Pears and Pine Apples in glass jars, Canned Fruits, and Vegetables, Virgin Oil of Aix, Choice Mixed Candies, all kinds of Foreign and American Nuts. Philadelphia Walnut Candy, Nuts, Bonbons, &c., &c.

GEORGE HEAVIS,

112 Federal street, Allegheny.

CITY ITEMS.

This Week, This Week, This Week.

The opening sale of new Spring Dress Goods begins at the new store of Gardner & Stewart, on west corner of Market and Fourth streets, No. 69. Goods are all new style, just purchased, and will be sold at the lowest figures. Many of them are real bargains, and range in price from 12½c per yard to $1.25; in colors most beautiful, and in materials exceedingly desirable. Prices fully one-half less than last season. In connection with dress goods we will offer an entire new stock of dry goods at astonishingly low prices.

At 37½c per yard, one lot yard wide fine Earlston Ginghams, very best styles, selling elsewhere at 62½c.

At 18½c, an extra heavy Domestic Gingham.

At 12½c, Red Bordered Huck Towels, sold elsewhere at 18c.

At 50, 62½, 75, 87½c, extra heavy Damask and Loom Table Linens.

At $1.00 per yard, beautiful light French Cloth Sackings.

At $1 12½ and $1.25 per yard, Black Silk for Sacques.

At 75 and 87½c, 3-4 all wool Delaines, in all colors.

At $2.75, extra heavy white Hamburg Quilts.

At 25c, good Cassimere Tweeds, for boys' wear.

At $2.50 Spring Balmoral Skirts, cheap at $3.50.

The choicest stock of French Chintzes in the city; prices low.

Lawns, Organdies, French Cambrics, Figured Brilliants. New stock of White Goods, cheap and very choice.

Prints at 10c and 12½c, fast colors.

Yard wide Brown Muslin, 12½c.

Bleach Muslin, from 10c up; 12½, 15, 16c.

Russia Crash, for 12½c, fine; sold everywhere at 18½c.

We are determined to open the Spring trade at our new store with new goods at low prices. Our customers and the public shall have the benefit of our low purchases.

SILK GARMENTS.—We are prepared to show some very select styles, and take orders at very popular prices.

GARDNER & STEWART,

New Store, West corner of Market and Fourth streets.

Pure North Carolina Tar,

In barrels, half barrels and kegs, can be had at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, at lowest rates; also, Turpentine, Rosin, Oils and Varnishes.

Remember that the Tar is the genuine Southern article, and can be had cheaper of Fleming than elsewhere in the city.

Go to the Continental Saloon.

The best conducted and cleanliest Restaurant and Dining Rooms in the city, for a meal fit for a king, at the most reasonable of prices. Holtzheimer knows how to cater to the hungry millions, and it is no wonder that the Continental, next door to the Post-office has such an enormous patronage.

New Goods Cheap.

12½ cents red bordered Huck Towels; 12½ cents yard-wide unbleached Sheeting Muslins; 37½c cents fine Scotch, French and Irish linen bosom Shirt Bosoms, sold everywhere at 62½ cents; 50, 62½, 75 and 87½ cents; Damask Table Linens.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Cool Ales—Sparkling Wines.

Call in at Holtzheimer's popular Continental saloon, next door to the Post Office on Fifth street, for a glass of good old ale or sparkling Catawba wine.

New Spring Dress Goods,

Opening sale this week; prices 12½, 18¾, 25, 31, 37½ cents up to $1 25, all new goods, at the new store of Gardner & Stewart, west corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Attention! Attention!!

Grape Vines of Concord Grapes and all others just from the nursery ready for setting, out at J. W. Elliott & Son's, No. 108 Market street.

This Week

Begins the opening sale of new spring dress goods, at Gardner & Stewart's new store, corner of Fourth and Market streets. Prices from 12½ cents to $1 25 per yard.

Everybody is Going

To Gardner & Stewart's this week. The sale of New Spring Dress Goods begins. Prices very low. West corner of Market and Fourth streets. New store.

Dress Goods for Walking Suits,

Splendid stock from 37½c to $1.25 per yard, at the new store, west corner of Market and Fourth streets. GARDNER & STEWART.

Black Silks,

For Sacques, $1.12½ and upwards. New store of Gardner & Stewart, west corner Market and Fourth streets. No. 69.

Beautiful Silk Sacques and Shawls,

Opening this week. West corner of Market and Fourth streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

New Goods Arriving Daily,

embracing all sorts, kinds and descriptions of superior spring and summer Boots and Shoes; selling at extremely low prices. Opera House Shoe Store.

A Large Assortment

of Ladies' Lasting Congress Gaiters from $1.25 a pair upwards; best goods in the city. Opera House Shoe Store.

Gents! Calf Boots

In great variety—make a speciality of these goods, and can offer great bargains. Opera House Shoe Store.

Try the Cough Candy.

It will do you good. Manufactured and sold by George Beaven, 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 First street.

Pure Drugs!

Pure Drugs!! Pure Drugs!!! Pure Drugs!!!! at Kain & Druit's, Allegheny.

Artificial Human Eyes,

Adjusted without pain, by Dr. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn street.

New Cloaks, New Goods, New Prices

Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

98 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RESOLUTION TO ADJOURN.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. Williams offered a resolution that the President of the Senate, at 5 o'clock P. M. next Wednesday, adjourn the present session *sine die*.

Mr. Sumner objected to the present consideration of the resolution.

VACANCY FILLED.

The President appointed Mr. Johnson on the Committee on Printing, to fill the vacancy occurred by the death of Mr. Biddle.

HARPER'S FERRY PROPERTY.

Mr. Willey offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of all deeds, conveyance and other evidence of title by which the United States have claim to any lands, tenements and water privileges at or near Harper's Ferry, in West Virginia, what part thereof, if any, be sold or transferred, and for what purposes, and whether there is any reason why any part of the lands and tenements, and water privileges, unsold and undisposed of, should not now be sold.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the Senate went into Executive Session.

Two Girls Burned to Death.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PATROLIA, CANADA, April 8.—The bakery owned by J. Rush was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Two of Ruth's daughters, aged respectively twenty-one and twenty-eight years, perished in the flames. The rest of the family barely escaped with their lives.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

APPROPRIATION BILL REDUCED.

Reduction in the Western Appropriations.

SUNDRY BILLS PASSED.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. Connell, chairman of the Finance Committee, offered a resolution to take out of the sinking fund the foreign insurance and license tax, amounting to $800,000, to make up the deficiency between the appropriation and the revenue, the appropriation exceeding the revenue from $700,000 to $1,000,000.

Mr. Wallace opposed the resolution on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The resolution was lost.

The Senate reconsidered the appropriation bill, going into Committee of the Whole, and reduced it five hundred thousand dollars. Among the reductions to western institutions are the following: House of Refuge, $20,000; Soldiers' Home, $15,000; Insane Asylum, $15,000.

The appropriation bill, as passed with the reduction, exceeds the revenue over two hundred thousand dollars.

BILLS PASSED.

Evening Session.—A supplement to the act incorporating the Mechanics Saving Bank of Pittsburgh.

Act incorporating the Keystone grain elevator and warehousing company.

Act regulating licenses for restaurants and hotels in Lawrence county.

Act preventing any but regular druggists vending medicines in Mercer county.

Act regulating the manner of the assessment of city taxes in the city of Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED.

An act making an additional Law Judge in the Schuylkill district, by a party vote.

Act to relieve wives and children deserted by husbands and fathers in the Commonwealth.

A resolution requesting Congress to repeal the neutrality laws.

Act to regulate the carriage of baggage by railroad companies.

Saturday's Legislative Proceedings.

Debate on the Appropriation Bill—Salaries of the City Judges Increased to $5,000—Free Railroad Bill Passed the House.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1867.

SENATE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Act incorporating Sharon Savings Bank.

The following bills were called up and passed:

By Mr. Lowry: Act incorporating Oil Creek Lake and Transportation Company; also, the Meadville Driving Park Society. Senator Donavon, of Philadelphia, asked to have Dan Rice inserted as an additional incorporator, (laughter), which was agreed to.

Mr. Bigham: An act authorizing the Courts of Allegheny county to appoint short hand clerks.

Mr. Browne, (Lawrence): Act relating to the paving of streets in the borough of New Castle.

Mr. Lowry: Act to examine claims of the heirs of Colonel McClaine.

Mr. Searight: To authorize courts to change the place of holding elections in the Commonwealth.

DEBATE ON APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill was consumed the three sessions to-day. There was a great deal of discussion on the different parts of the bill. The members' salary was reduced to $4,000. All of the appropriations to the western institutions were passed as they came from the House. The Senate did not adjourn until midnight.

The House concurred on the appropriation to the common schools, in which Messrs. Bigham, Fisher, Morrow B. Lowry and Senator Hamilton did yeoman service.

A contest occurred on compelling School Superintendent Wickersham to publish his decisions in the *School Journal*, edited by Mr. Burroughs.

Mr. Lowry said: Mr. Speaker, we have as much right to make Mr. Wickersham publish the decisions in Thomas H. Burrough's *School Journal* as you have to make me take the Erie papers, and no more.

Mr. Fisher remarked: Mr. Speaker, Thomas H. Burroughs was a friend to the common school system when Thomas H. Burroughs' school system was in their nurses' arms.

Mr. Cowles: It is unjust—it is unwise—to compel the State Superintendent to publish his orders right along side of vile vituperation. If Mr. Burroughs must be a pensioner, if he must feed off the State, let us pension him. Since this man has left the school department, he has determined that there shall be no more peace in Israel. We do not foist him on the school department to enable him to destroy it. If his fame is in danger, let him be worthy of it himself, but if the school system is to be destroyed, let it be done by partisans, not by us here.

Mr. Burnett defended Mr. Wickersham.

Senator Brown, of Delaware: Mr. Speaker, if it is law to collect old laws in the General Appropriation bill, it is a new thing to me. I object to making the official organ of the school department carry with it the criticism of that department by Dr. Burroughs.

Gen. Fisher, of Lancaster, wanted to see the papers of those who abused Dr. Burroughs. He would take the *Erie Dispatch* of any man.

Senator Brown disclaimed any personal abuse of Dr. Burroughs.

INCREASING THE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. Lowry—Why is th s done?

Mr. White—Yes; that is what I would like to know.

Mr. Lowry—Why don't the Judges of Erie county get as much as the Judges in Allegheny and Philadelphia?

Mr. Donovan—Because they haven't the same ability.

Mr. Lowry—Yes; that's likely. They will have to be transferred to Philadelphia.

Mr. White—My old district, the Tenth Judicial, contains 150,000 inhabitants, and there are only 180,000 in Allegheny, or one-third more population, and they have five more Judges, and there is but one in mine. Do something like justice, and bring up the salaries of county Judges.

Mr. Bigham—Mr. Speaker, any one of our Judges sits more days than any country Judge in the State, (except the Judges of Harrisburg) district and here the other day he had'nt enough to do; and then the cost of living is much larger in this city—more than $1,500 difference—and that is why we make it.

Senator White insisted that the country Judges have more to do, and should be equal.

General Fisher—We have in Lancaster thirty-four weeks in the year, and they not have the same amount of pay? It looks to me as if Philadelphia and Allegheny were going to swallow up the rest of the State. Yo Gods, upon what meat doth this our Cesar feed that he has grown so fat."

The yeas and nays were required, and resulted 15 to 15, and the amendment on paying the city Judges $5,000; all others $4,500.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Act to change the venue in the case of the Johnstown sufferers from Cambria to Centre county.

Act leasing the Kersey Oil and Mineral Company Railroad to the Farmers' Railroad Company of Venango county.

Act to incorporate the Oil Storage and Improvement Company.

Joint resolution requiring the State Treasurer, Auditor General and secretary of the Commonwealth, to collate, revise and digest the laws of the Commonwealth.

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An act relating to the roads in Oakland township; also to authorize the School Directors of Oakland to borrow money for school purposes. Also supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railroad; also act to provide for the payment of the cost of removing paupers in certain cases in this Commonwealth.

Mr. McKee read in place and had passed an act to incorporate the Rouge Valley Cooperative Association of Allegheny.

Mr. Chase called up and had passed an act to secure uniformity in the gauge in the purchase and sale of crude petroleum. This act authorizes the Governor to appoint suitable persons to inspect crude oil in the counties of Venango, Crawford and Warren, the fees of the inspectors to be one dollar and fifty cents for cars containing one or more tanks, and two cents per barrel for tanks containing less than five hundred barrels, and one cent for vessels containing more than five hundred barrels.

Mr. Boyle called up an act to commute the death sentence.

Mr. Linton offered an amendment that the act should apply to convictions prior to the passage of the act.

The amendment was lost, and the bill passed finally.

Evening Session.—The cattle bill being being before the House, Mr. Boyle raised the point of order that the bill contained two different subjects, and was therefore unconstitutional. The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken. Mr. Boyle appealed from the decision of the Chair, and upon the question shall the Chair be sustained the vote was 52 yeas to 22 nays. Upon the final passage of the bill the yeas were 59 and nays 36, so the bill failed. The reason for the small vote on this question was that a great many members had paired off on this question. The vote was reconsidered and the bill passed, finally.

The *genuine* Free Railroad Law passed without a division.

FROM EUROPE.

War Panic in England.

ITALIAN MINISTRY ORGANIZED.

Fluctuation in the Stock Market.

THE PRUSSIAN EMPEROR ALARMED.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

STEAMERS ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—The steamer Malta arrived here, the Africa at Queenstown, and the Union at Southampton.

A WAR PANIC.

LONDON, April 8.—The uncertainty in regard to the future action of Napoleon, and the fears that he will adopt a warlike policy, create general distrust among the business men, and there is a great depression in consequence in commercial and financial circles in both this city and Paris.

ALARMING NEWS.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons this evening it was stated that alarming news had been received in Berlin from Paris, and that the King of Prussia had sent for Bismarck at two o'clock Sunday morning.

ITALY.

NEW MINISTRY ORGANIZED.

FLORENCE, April 8.—The organization of the new Italian Ministry was completed by Baron Ratazzzi. The Cabinet will be composed of prominent members of both political parties.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 8.—*Evening.*—Consols declined three-eighths to-day. There is a general decline in American securities, closing quotations: Five-Twenties 73½; Illinois Central 76½; Erie 36¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds 70¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—*Evening.*—Cotton continued buoyant to-day, and closed with a declining tendency; middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12¾d; sales amounted to 12,000 bales. Flour 2s 6d lower; western canal per bbl. Corn 3d higher; mixed western 41s 6d per quarter. Beef 4s 6d higher. Pork 2s 6d higher per quarter. Lard 2s higher. Provisions and produce unchanged.

[By Steamer.]

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Bremen steamship Hansa, Capt. Ottendorf, from Bremen, March 30th, and Southampton on the 5th, arrived here this evening. She brings 649 passengers, and reports experiencing heavy westerly gales during the entire passage. She brings details of news to the 27th, three days later than previously reported.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., various questions were asked and notices given relative to the reform bill. The most important of these was a question by Mr. Bovenly, to which Earl Lord Grosvenor, of an amendment in the Commons, fixing borough suffrages at five pounds. Mr. Bovenly replied that he had come from the House. The Senate did not adjourn until midnight.

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Mr. Chase called up and had passed an act to secure uniformity in the gauge in the purchase and sale of crude petroleum. This act authorizes the Governor to appoint suitable persons to inspect crude oil in the counties of Venango, Crawford and Warren, the fees of the inspectors to be one dollar and fifty cents for cars containing one or more tanks, and two cents per barrel for tanks containing less than five hundred barrels, and one cent for vessels containing more than five hundred barrels.

Mr. Boyle called up an act to commute the death sentence.

Mr. Linton offered an amendment that the act should apply to convictions prior to the passage of the act.

The amendment was lost, and the bill passed finally.

Evening Session.—The cattle bill being being before the House, Mr. Boyle raised the point of order that the bill contained two different subjects, and was therefore unconstitutional. The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken. Mr. Boyle appealed from the decision of the Chair, and upon the question shall the Chair be sustained the vote was 52 yeas to 22 nays. Upon the final passage of the bill the yeas were 59 and nays 36, so the bill failed. The reason for the small vote on this question was that a great many members had paired off on this question. The vote was reconsidered and the bill passed, finally.

The *genuine* Free Railroad Law passed without a division.

FROM EUROPE.

War Panic in England.

ITALIAN MINISTRY ORGANIZED.

Fluctuation in the Stock Market.

THE PRUSSIAN EMPEROR ALARMED.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

STEAMERS ARRIVED OUT.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—The steamer Malta arrived here, the Africa at Queenstown, and the Union at Southampton.

A WAR PANIC.

LONDON, April 8.—The uncertainty in regard to the future action of Napoleon, and the fears that he will adopt a warlike policy, create general distrust among the business men, and there is a great depression in consequence in commercial and financial circles in both this city and Paris.

ALARMING NEWS.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons this evening it was stated that alarming news had been received in Berlin from Paris, and that the King of Prussia had sent for Bismarck at two o'clock Sunday morning.

ITALY.

NEW MINISTRY ORGANIZED.

FLORENCE, April 8.—The organization of the new Italian Ministry was completed by Baron Ratazzzi. The Cabinet will be composed of prominent members of both political parties.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 8.—*Evening.*—Consols declined three-eighths to-day. There is a general decline in American securities, closing quotations: Five-Twenties 73½; Illinois Central 76½; Erie 36¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—*Evening.*—U. S. bonds 70¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 8.—*Evening.*—Cotton continued buoyant to-day, and closed with a declining tendency; middling uplands 12½d; Orleans 12¾d; sales amounted to 12,000 bales. Flour 2s 6d lower; western canal per bbl. Corn 3d higher; mixed western 41s 6d per quarter. Beef 4s 6d higher. Pork 2s 6d higher per quarter. Lard 2s higher. Provisions and produce unchanged.

[By Steamer.]

NEW YORK, April 8.—The Bremen steamship Hansa, Capt. Ottendorf, from Bremen, March 30th, and Southampton on the 5th, arrived here this evening. She brings 649 passengers, and reports experiencing heavy westerly gales during the entire passage. She brings details of news to the 27th, three days later than previously reported.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., various questions were asked and notices given relative to the reform bill. The most important of these was a question by Mr. Bovenly, to which Earl Lord Grosvenor, of an amendment in the Commons, fixing borough suffrages at five pounds. Mr. Bovenly replied that he had come from the House. The Senate did not adjourn until midnight.

Mr. Lowry called up and passed an act to change the place of holding elections in the Commonwealth.

DEBATE ON APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill was consumed the three sessions to-day. There was a great deal of discussion on the different parts of the bill. The members' salary was reduced to $4,000. All of the appropriations to the western institutions were passed as they came from the House. The Senate did not adjourn until midnight.

The House concurred on the appropriation to the common schools, in which Messrs. Bigham, Fisher, Morrow B. Lowry and Senator Hamilton did yeoman service.

A contest occurred on compelling School Superintendent Wickersham to publish his decisions in the *School Journal*, edited by Mr. Burroughs.

Mr. Lowry said: Mr. Speaker, we have as much right to make Mr. Wickersham publish the decisions in Thomas H. Burrough's *School Journal* as you have to make me take the Erie papers, and no more.

Mr. Fisher remarked: Mr. Speaker, Thomas H. Burroughs was a friend to the common school system when Thomas H. Burroughs' school system was in their nurses' arms.

Mr. Cowles: It is unjust—it is unwise—to compel the State Superintendent to publish his orders right along side of vile vituperation. If Mr. Burroughs must be a pensioner, if he must feed off the State, let us pension him. Since this man has left the school department, he has determined that there shall be no more peace in Israel. We do not foist him on the school department to enable him to destroy it. If his fame is in danger, let him be worthy of it himself, but if the school system is to be destroyed, let it be done by partisans, not by us here.

Mr. Burnett defended Mr. Wickersham.

Senator Brown, of Delaware: Mr. Speaker, if it is law to collect old laws in the General Appropriation bill, it is a new thing to me. I object to making the official organ of the school department carry with it the criticism of that department by Dr. Burroughs.

Gen. Fisher, of Lancaster, wanted to see the papers of those who abused Dr. Burroughs. He would take the *Erie Dispatch* of any man.

Senator Brown disclaimed any personal abuse of Dr. Burroughs.

INCREASING THE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. Lowry—Why is th s done?

Mr. White—Yes; that is what I would like to know.

Mr. Lowry—Why don't the Judges of Erie county get as much as the Judges in Allegheny and Philadelphia?

Mr. Donovan—Because they haven't the same ability.

Mr. Lowry—Yes; that's likely. They will have to be transferred to Philadelphia.

Mr. White—My old district, the Tenth Judicial, contains 150,000 inhabitants, and there are only 180,000 in Allegheny, or one-third more population, and they have five more Judges, and there is but one in mine. Do something like justice, and bring up the salaries of county Judges.

Mr. Bigham—Mr. Speaker, any one of our Judges sits more days than any country Judge in the State, (except the Judges of Harrisburg) district and here the other day he had'nt enough to do; and then the cost of living is much larger in this city—more than $1,500 difference—and that is why we make it.

Senator White insisted that the country Judges have more to do, and should be equal.

General Fisher—We have in Lancaster thirty-four weeks in the year, and they not have the same amount of pay? It looks to me as if Philadelphia and Allegheny were going to swallow up the rest of the State. Yo Gods, upon what meat doth this our Cesar feed that he has grown so fat."

The yeas and nays were required, and resulted 15 to 15, and the amendment on paying the city Judges $5,000; all others $4,500.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Act to change the venue in the case of the Johnstown sufferers from Cambria to Centre county.

Act leasing the Kersey Oil and Mineral Company Railroad to the Farmers' Railroad Company of Venango county.

Act to incorporate the Oil Storage and Improvement Company.

Joint resolution requiring the State Treasurer, Auditor General and secretary of the Commonwealth, to collate, revise and digest the laws of the Commonwealth.

The following bills were passed:

An act relating to the roads in Oakland township; also to authorize the School Directors of Oakland to borrow money for school purposes. Also supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railroad; also act to provide for the payment of the cost of removing paupers in certain cases in this Commonwealth.

Mr. McKee read in place and had passed an act to incorporate the Rouge Valley Co-operative Association of Allegheny.

Mr. Chase called up and had passed an act to secure uniformity in the gauge in the purchase and sale of crude petroleum. This act authorizes the Governor to appoint suitable persons to inspect crude oil in the counties of Venango, Crawford and War-

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

IMPORTANT LAND CASE.

Georgia and Reconstruction.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION PETITION.

The Russian Treaty.

ITS RATIFICATION RECOMMENDED.

Allotment of Supreme Court Judges

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1867.

IMPORTANT LAND CASE.

The Supreme Court of the United States had before it to-day the case of Josefa De Harro et al, appellants, vs. the United States, appellee. The case is an appeal from the United States District Court of California, which rejected the claim. The title of the land in question, in or near San Francisco, involves from three to fifteen millions of dollars. The United States maintain the claimants have no title in the chart, and finally, that their claims are entirely destitute of equity and should be rejected.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported favorably on the Russian Treaty to-day.

GEORGIA TO ASK FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Leave will be asked, on the next motion day in the Supreme Court of the United States, to file the petition of the State of Georgia, asking that the President of the United States and Military Commander of that District be enjoined and restrained from executing the acts for the better government of the rebel States, the object being, as in the Mississippi case, to test the constitutionality of the law. Messrs. O'Connor, of New York, and Jeremiah S. Black are engaged and will be associated with the other counsel for petitioners.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY—RATIFICATION RECOMMENDED.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported back to the Senate, this afternoon, the Russian-American treaty, recommending its ratification. It is understood that

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867.

CONSOLIDATION.

A law having been passed by the Legislature looking to the consolidation of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and the adjacent municipalities, we to-day present to such of our readers as are directly interested in the project a lithographic diagram, showing the existing boundaries and those contemplated. The Consolidation, however, is not absolute and unconditional, but is contingent on the results of a popular election to be held simultaneously with the annual State election next October. Each incorporate district is not empowered to decide the question for itself. Not yet is the decision to be made by a majority of the whole voting population resident within the prescribed limits. Virtually three districts are constituted, and the municipalities included in each will either go in or stay out together. The first of these districts embraces all on the right bank of the Allegheny, and extending somewhat down the same side of the Ohio. The second includes all on the left bank of the Monongahela, and running down the left side of the Ohio far enough to take in Temperanceville. The third comprises all between the two rivers. A majority of the voters in each district will decide the matter so far as it is concerned.

Doubt has been expressed as to the right of the Legislature to refer questions of this sort back to the people for determination. It is urged that the law-making power is not transferable; that when an act is made contingent on a popular vote, the men voting make the law, which is not admissible under the Constitution; that members of the Legislature, who are simply Deputies of the People, cannot appoint Deputies, few or many, to do their work for them. The promoters of consolidation say they have considered this point and find nothing in it that militates against the submission of the question to the people, in manner and form as prescribed. They are confident certain decisions of the Supreme Court, to which reference has been made, are not applicable to this case. If they are mistaken more will be heard on this head before a final solution shall be reached.

This matter of consolidation merits a full and dispassionate consideration. Old rivalries, alienations, conveniences, ambitions or habits ought to be pushed aside, and a judgment matured from facts as they now exist. It is easy to see how the various municipalities came into existence. Geographical conditions had much to do with their development. No doubt their multiplication served a good purpose. As the case stands now they are rather hindrances than helps. Consolidation has become, if not a necessity, at least a means to farther progress. With so large a population as is now congregated in this vicinity—constituting one community by proximity, business interests, ecclesiastical association and social intercourse—there are inconveniences and evils in diverse municipal administrations. In respect of Schools, Poor Relief, Water, Gas, Streets, Bridges, Fire Engines, and Police, there are manifest incongruities and annoyances arising from eight or ten different governments. Hereafter we may find time profitable to amplify on each of these heads. For the present we can do no more than barely mention them. With the augmentation of population the evils referred to, instead of diminishing, will increase, and press sorer from year to year.

There are other considerations which flow more from the feelings than from interest. In these corporations there is an identity that makes all the populations one community. In reality there is but one town here—not eight or ten. Sympathies, friendships, interests, and mutual dependencies, interlace and bind us together in all possible directions. So long as various organizations exist we are subject to constant belittling and disparagement. Look into the census tables, the returns of domestic production and internal revenue, the reports of elections, the lists of eleemosynary, Christian and patriotic contributions, and all other statements by which people at a distance compute approximately or comparatively the size of a place and the character of a people. What need is there for perpetual explanation! There is no possible escape for this annoyance but in consolidation.

THE MISSISSIPPI SUIT.

On Friday the Supreme Court will hear what the lawyers employed by Mississippi have to urge in favor of making the United States responsible in a Chancery suit, and stopping the Executive and Legislative functions thereof until the suit shall be decided. Judging from the manner in which some of the democratic journals discourse, it would seem they believe all Departments of the Government are directly amenable in all matters to the ten men who occupy places on the Supreme Bench, and that whatever any six of them see fit to concur in must be the unalterable rule of action. This view has no foundation either in the theory or working of the Constitution.

This point was brought under consideration by Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, and in a letter dated June 11, 1815, and addressed to Mr. W. H. TORRANCE, he thus states his judgment:

"The second question, whether the judges are invested with exclusive authority to decide on the constitutionality of a law, has been heretofore a subject of consideration with me in the exercise of official duties. Certainly there is not a word in the Constitution which has given that power to them more than to the executive or legislative branches. Questions of property, of character, and of crime, being referred to the judges through a definite course of legal proceedings, laws involving such questions belong, of course, to them; and as they decide on them ultimately and without appeal, they of course decide *for themselves*. The constitutional validity of the law or laws again prescribing executive action, and to be administered by that branch ultimately and without appeal, the executive must decide *for themselves*, also, whether under the Constitution they are valid or not. So, also, as to laws governing the proceedings of the Legislature. That body must judge *for itself* the constitutionality of the law, and equally without appeal or control from its co-ordinate branches."

In the Rhode Island case, substantially the same point was brought for determination before the Supreme Court, and Chief Justice TANEY delivered this opinion:

"Under this article of the Constitution it rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one in a State. For as the United States guarantees to each one a republican government, Congress must necessarily decide what Government is established in the State before it can decide whether it is republican or not. And when the Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union, the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as its constitutional character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority. *And its decision is binding on every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal.* It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the Government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. *And yet the right to decide is placed there and not in the court.*"

It is not conceivable the Supreme Court will in the present instance abandon the line of safe precedents. If it should, however, no change will take place in the course of Congress, and probably none in the action of the President. Full warrant for disregarding the Supreme Court, in an emergency of the sort contemplated, is found in the conduct of President JACKSON relative to the mandamus issued by Chief Justice MARSHALL in the Cherokee case. The President simply failed to obey, and the order of Court remained inoperative. If that lesson was not sufficient to teach the Judges they do not constitute the government, a repetition thereof, might be advantageous.

—A new and strange case of infidelity to nuptial vows has just come to light in Chicago. The wife of a wealthy retired New York merchant, with his consent, started for New Orleans winter before last, and last winter, to pass the cold season there, with her parents, and return to New York in the spring. Last spring she returned according to the previous arrangement; but last February the husband went unexpectedly to New Orleans, and found his wife had not been there, either that winter or the previous one. He also ascertained that she had passed the previous winter with a lover in St. Louis, and the present one with him in Chicago. He went to the latter place after her, but she heard of it, and eluded his pursuit. Her strategy was to send letters to New Orleans, where they were post-marked and forwarded to him. He sent her money, upon which she and her lover lived. Failing to find his erring spouse, the husband returned to New York. The woman and her paramour are still in Chicago. The husband is about fifty years of age; the wife twenty-two.

—An intelligent London correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing on the 6th of March, says:

"I am inclined to think if we get things settled in America, and arrange our differences with England before the end of this year, that the next European mania for speculation may turn to the United States, very likely to the purchase of Southern lands and grand plans for emigration. In another year something must be done with the vast accumulation of money now lying idle here and on the Continent. The United States is in high favor. If we have no serious mishap this will increase. The lavish expenditure of Americans in Paris and elsewhere, backed as it is in most cases by unquestioned and rapidly acquired wealth is making a serious impression upon Europeans."

—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, in a recent letter to Lieut. Gov. Voorhies, of Louisiana, speaks very sensibly with reference to the Reconstruction Law, as follows:

"I am clearly of the opinion that an appeal to the Courts would accomplish no good. If a test case were brought before the judiciary, it would open up a series of the most complicated questions which, perhaps, ever engaged the attention of any tribunal. Questions of such vast magnitude could not speedily be disposed of. They would necessarily require much time; and before a conclusion could be reached the Southern States, in all probability, would be fully re-organized under the Congressional plan."

—In reference to the late Republican meeting in Montgomery (Ala.) that strong Southern organ, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, says:

"That the meeting was a large one, composed of both white and colored citizens, with perhaps a preponderance of the latter, but a very considerable and respectable portion of the former, no fair man will deny; that the resolutions deal with facts rather than theories, to which we will assent, is incontrovertible; and that the speeches were good, bad or indifferent, such as we might expect to hear at a political meeting of this character, all will admit."

—No less a person than Caleb Cushing is the eulogist of Charles Sumner. In his published argument on the Meade case, Mr. Pierce's Attorney General begs leave to read from a recent report of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations: "Not only because of the eminent ability displayed in the report itself, and of the all comprehensive knowledge of public law possessed by Mr. Sumner, and his great experience in public affairs, but because of the force and truth with which he enunciated the doctrines I shall propose to prove by citations from law books."

—The New York Commissioners of Immigration report that during March 47 emigrant vessels arrived at that port, carrying 13,029 passengers. The total number of immigrants that have arrived from January 1st to April 6th, has been 26,181, as compared with 31,199 during the same period of 1866. Of the arrivals in March, 6,147 settled in New York, 1402 in Pennsylvania, 962 in Illinois, 734 in Ohio, 547 in Massachusetts, and the others are scattered all over the Union, one going to Utah and one to Idaho.

—A New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes as follows:

"Thurlow Weed's mission in taking hold of the *Commercial Advertiser* begins to be developed. It is to lead off in the formation, if possible, of a great Conservative party, steering clear of Radical Republicans on the one hand, and Copperhead Democracy on the other, with a view of bringing out General Grant and Admiral Farragut for President and Vice President. This purpose will unveil itself very specifically, I understand, in the course of a few days.

—In Gen. Beauregard's letter on reconstruction, which we printed a day or two ago, he says: "With regard to the suffrage of the freedmen, however objectionable it may be at present, it is an element of strength for the future; if properly handled and directed, we shall defeat our adversaries with their own weapon. The negro is Southern born. With a little education and some property qualifications, he can be made to take sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to insure an intelligent vote."

—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Daily News* says there is a quarrel between the President and Secretary of War, and fortifies his assertion by stating that Stanton appealed to the Senate to remain in session. The *News'* correspondent states: "Stanton discovers that notwithstanding the potency of the Tenure of Office Bill, that act does not prevent the Executive from removing a member of the Cabinet, not appointed by him, and hence his alarm."

—The Tennessee Conservatives are making the most tremendous bids for the negro vote, and the rebel organs at Nashville far out-do the radicals in "nigger worshipping." We find in the Nashville *Union* this appeal:—"Let us fling our whole souls into it. *Take the negro into your convention. Give him a place by your side. Aye, make him a Vice President, let him sit side by side with your first officer*, in token of eternal reconciliation and fraternity."

—A secret detective of the Government has recently arrested thirty-eight persons who are charged with buying and selling counterfeit currency and treasury notes. The numerous prosecutions for similar offences have been so frequently followed by a speedy pardon, that the President has heretofore more than neutralized the vigilance and activity of the detectives.

A Story of Fallen Stars.

Few persons acquainted with the orbits, sometimes dubious and eccentric, of theatrical luminaries, but have recollections or have seen Mrs. Frank Drew, formerly a bright particular star in the profession, she was for some years lessee of the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, one of the most reputable places of amusement in the country, and herself, possessed of extraordinary talents as an actress, nightly played to refined and delighted audiences in the city of brotherly love. Her life was a perfect ovation, and pecuniary success crowned her talent to such an extent that four years ago she was reputed to be worth in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million. She had a daughter, a beautiful child, then about fourteen years of age, who electrified beholders with her grace and skill as a dancer. The daily life of mother and daughter was one of luxury, extravagance, gaiety and excitement.

But behind and beneath all this apparent success and happiness there was a secret which pulled the cup of pleasure. The mother was a victim to the appetite for strong drink. The intoxication of popular applause, the garish glare of the footlights, the enraptured attention accorded to every step, every gesture, was not enough, and Mrs. Drew drank deeply of the cup which was soon to ruin her and her daughter—ruin them body and soul.

Paulus est descensus Averni, and rapidly the wretched woman trod the downward path. Soon so wedded was she to her besotted appetite that she could no longer retain her hold on public favor. As she descended she sank from public view, and the ever fickle populace turned from contemplation of the fallen to hail the rising star.

But the saddest feature of this sad tale is the fact that the miserable mother, in her fall, drew down with her her young daughter, and forced her to drink to the full of the cup of wretchedness and shame.

Now, at the time we write, the mother and daughter are playing an engagement, so-called, at a miserable varieties concert room which the citizens of our neighboring city of Jackson allow to pollute their midst. Here, surrounded by the dregs of society, themselves no better than the worst about them, these two do not a miserable subsistence. Bloated by intemperance, dissipation and incontinuousness, for the crime of drunkenness rarely goes alone, and dissipated almost beyond recognition, it seems as though liquor had done its worst with this wretched couple; that from the topmost round of the ladder of professional fame these two, who so lately delighted audiences of the best society, had fallen to the uttermost depths of degradation. But if there is a lower depth than this, as surely they will find it. In the ruin which liquor brings there is no half-way stopping place.—*Adrian (Mich.) Expositor.*

A Child Strangled by its Father.

We learned yesterday the particulars of a most revolting act of infernal cruelty, perpetrated at Sandyville, in Warren county, by a father upon his own child—an act which a devil would blush to commit. The man's name is Reeves, and the act was committed on the cold Tuesday night which everybody remembers with a shudder. The man has been married for eighteen or twenty months, and the little one which he strangled to death was only four or five months old. He had always positively refused to permit the child to be taken into the bed with him and his wife, but compelled her to put it in a cradle by the bedside. On the cold night referred to, the little one kept up a constant crying, and its mother insisted and finally did take it in the bed with her. The next morning the child was found to be dead, and it was at first thought that it had been smothered to death; but suspicion finally deepened into a belief that it met its fate at the hands of its demonaic parent; and a coroner's inquest being held, the jury returned a verdict that the child came to its death by strangulation." The throat of the little one showed in death the terrible fingermarks of the unfeeling hand that crushed its young life out. The man was arrested and taken to Indianola for examination, but we understand the trial was postponed for a week or two to allow him to prepare himself, or procure witnesses, or on some other pretext.—*Des Moines (Iowa) Register.*

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

And is being cured every day by persons who use the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION. Those who have used it are calling constantly to testify to its great merit, and the wonderful cures it has performed when their case was considered hopeless.

Sold only in Pittsburgh at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1.25.

Call and procure a pamphlet, giving all history of this extraordinary medicine. ap8:MTW

What Swayne's Ointment Will Do.

1—It will cure Itch in from 1 to 48 hours.
2—It will cure the most obstinate cases of Tetter.
3—It will cure Chronic Erysipelas of the face.
4—It will cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head.
5—It will cure Ringworm.
6—It will positively cure all Skin Diseases.

Use SWAYNE'S OINTMENT and scratch no more.

"ITCH" *Dr. Swayne's Ointment,* "TETTER"
"ITCH" *Dr. Swayne's Ointment,* "TETTER"
"ITCH" NEVER KNOWN "TETTER"
"ITCH" TO FAIL "TETTER"
"ITCH" "TETTER"

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by MULLARAN & McKENNAN, 85 Market street, Pittsburgh; A. WISE, 92 Wood st.; JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market st.; A. ROBINSON, corner Fifth and Market streets, Pittsburgh; RANE & DEVITT, Allegheny. ap9:MTW3

HEAR REASON!

STRENGTHEN THE DEFENSES.

When a garrison apprehends an attack from an outside enemy, what does it do? It STRENGTHENS THE DEFENCES. The human system, at this season of the year, is threatened by morbid influences. The atmosphere is full of them. Every change of weather lays the feeble open to their attacks. What is to be done in order to baffle these unseen, but ever active, foes? STRENGTHEN THE DEFENCES. Do you ask how? The answer is simply—the means within the reach of all: Reinforce the vital organs and the nervous system with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Tone the stomach, regulate the bowels, rouse the sluggish liver, cheer the spirits, enrich and purify the vital current, with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This is the way to STRENGTHEN THE DEFENCES, and render the capital of health impregnable. If you wish to escape bilious head-ache, intermittent fever, indigestion, and nervous visitations—to enjoy, in all its plenitude, the blessing of "a sound mind in a sound body," use this incomparable preventive and restorative. It preserves health in the healthy, and renews it in the weak and ailing.

PINUS ABIES, OR CANADA PINE.

There exudes from the inside bark of the White Pine, which grows abundantly in all the Eastern States and Canada a honey-like, sweet substance, highly imbued with that tereobinthinate principle which has long been valued as a remedy, in various diseases of the human body, especially those of the mucous tissues. Dr. G. W. west, of Boston, has compounded from this material a medicine called POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND; which has met with great favor in those maladies where the turpentines and balsams are supposed to be valuable.

For Gravel & Affections,
Diabetes in young or middle aged people.
Diabetes in old people,
Stoppage of the urine.
The same difficulty in children during the night.
Gravel, Kidney Trouble in old people.
Ulcerated Kidneys, Ulcerated Bladder,
Discharge of mucus, or pus, or blood from the bladder.
Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,
Pain in the Kidneys or small of the back.
Pain in the bladder, Heat and uneasiness, &c.

Poland's White Pine Compound will be found speedy and permanent cure. It is no less to be valued as a general and bracing constitutional tonic, when low for the health giving principles to all the tissues of the body, without sickening or weakening the system in any way, or disabling any one in the least from business.

Ask for POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. For sale by the agent down, or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 140 Wood s reet. ap8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

THE CITIZENS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA are requested to meet in Convention in the FIRST UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Seventh street, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 9th, at 7½ P. M., to take such measures to secure to the Constitution of the United States a true recognition of our mighty God, of the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and the revealed will of God as of supreme authority in civil affairs. Associations auxiliary to the National Association for this purpose, and all Christian Congregations, are requested to send representatives, and all friendly to the cause are invited to attend.

Wm. Strong, Supreme Court of Penna.
M. Hampton, District Court of Allegheny Co.
D. Elliott, Western Theological Seminary.
A. A. Hodge, " " "
W. J. Wilson, " " "
M. W. Jacobus, " " "
Samuel A. Purviance, Fourth Ward, Alleghy.
John F. McLaran, " " "
Geo. R. Ormon, Youngstown, O.
Joseph Hostetter, Newton, Va.
J. S. Lawson, South Pittsburgh.
Louis W. Hall, Speaker of Pa. Senate.
Rev. R. A. Brown, Senator, 27th District.
Jas. L. Graham, " Allegheny Co.
George L. Wilson, " Bradford Co.
John Wells, " 14th District.
Wilmer Worthington " Chester Co.
James C. Brown, " 20th District.
M. S. Lowrie, Erie;
William Pinehart, Pittsburgh.
John D. M'Lord, " "
John A. Renshaw, " "
Dennis Leonard, " "
John Walsh, " "
Graham Scott, " "
Levi Wade, " "
G. N. Hoffstott, " "
W. D. Howard, Pastor 2d Presb. Ch. Pittsb'g.
W. J. Reid, Pastor 1st U. P. Church, "
Edmund S. Snyder, Pastor Christ M. E. Ch. Herrick Johnston, Pastor 3d Presb. Church.
James P. Lee, Pastor 1st Baptist Ch. "
A. J. W. Muller, Pastor Lutheran Church.
John Patton, Allegheny county.
J. M. Marshal, Pittsburgh.
W. M. Gormly, " ap9:w95

PITTSBURGH SHORT-HAND ACADEMY, 98 Grant street, opposite the Cathedral. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. Instruction in Standard Phonography given in private lessons in cases and by mail. Reports of lectures, speeches, Sermons, &c., made upon reasonable terms. fe27:d12&wk2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW LOAN

OF THE

State of Pennsylvania

IS FREE FROM ALL

State, County & Municipal Taxation.

IT BEARS SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

Parties investing will have their names registered, thus avoiding the risk of loss, which frequently occurs with other securities.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Are selling the Bonds here at Philadelphia prices, which are,

5 Year Bonds..... 101½
10 " " 102
15 " " 103

ap9:w78

Frederick Douglass

LECTURES

AT

THIS EVENING,

AT

CITY HALL,

UPON THE

'Sources of Danger to the Republic.'

ap9:w94

GREAT SALE

OF SECOND-HAND

Pianos, Organs & Melodeons.

One 7 Octave Rosewood Nunn's & Clark Piano.
One 7 " " " Chickering " "
One 6½ " " " " "
One 6½ " " " " "
One 7 " " Knabe & Co. "
One 6 " " Stodart " "
One 6¾ " " Schorr " "
One 6½ " " Fischer " "
One 6 " " Bacon, Raban & Co. "
One 6 " " Nunns & Co. "
One 6 " " Wilkin on & Co. "
One 5 " " Prince & Co. Melodeon.
One 4 " " Hughes & Co. "
One 8 " " Cabinet Organ.
One 8 " " Prince & Co. "
One 8 " " Walnut, Cabinet Organ. "
One 8 " " Prince " "

The above Instruments are all in good order, and will be sold at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES,

To make room for new spring stock.

CHARLES C. MELLOR,

81 WOOD STREET.

ap9:tx4

RISTORI!

SHAKESPERIAN NIGHT!

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Farewell appearance of RISTORI, in her admirable role of LADY MACBETH, in Shakespeare's immortal tragedy of

MACBETH:

The greatest impersonation of modern times.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—For this occasion prices as follows:

Orchestra and Parquette..... $7.00
Admission and Dress Circle..... 2.00

No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats can be secured now. ap9:3

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name of TATE & SEVILLE, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st day of April, 1867, the entire interest of J. E. Seville having been purchased by J. M. TATE, who will continue the Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting business in all its branches. The business of the firm will be settled either by the subscribers, at the old stands, 227 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and 79 Federal street, Allegheny. All parties knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said firm will present them for settlement.

JOHN E. SEVILLE.
JOHN F. SEVILLE.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A few assortments of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS

SHOWER BATHS,
WATER CLOSETS,
HYDRANTS,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

JOHN M. TATE,

No. 59 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,
And No. 227 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

ap8:w80TU-TH&S

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Manufacturers of

UNION MOWERS,

Plows, Plow Castings, Hay Rakes,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Nos. 121 123 Liberty St., cor. of Pitt,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Merchants and others will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

ap8:w81

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

At 26 and 28 St. Clair Street.

We have in store and are daily receiving, of our own and other manufactures, a large stock of

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
FURNITURE,
TABLE AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS,
BUFF HOLLANDS,
Also, LEATHER BELTING, SHADE FIXTURES,
RUBBER BELTING,
HOSE AND STEAM PACKING.

Being manufacturers, we are enabled to offer to merchants, carriage makers and the retail trade inducements as to prices and goods not be found elsewhere in the city.

J. & H. PHILLIPS.

ap8:w87

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

About seven miles from the city, on the Perrysville plank road, containing 10 rooms, entry, hall, dining room, kitchen and five bed rooms, with porch in front. The land embraces fourteen acres. There is a stable, coach house, cow stable, two large cisterns, well of water, &c.; fine bearing orchard and garden filled with gooseberry and currant bushes, grape vines, &c. Can be had at a good bargain for purchaser, by applying to

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

ap9 No. 66 Smithfield street.

VALUABLE BANK, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS.—TUESDAY EVENING, April 9th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 166 Smithfield street,

16 shares Citizens' National Bank;
22 shares Mechanics National Bank;
25 shares Second National Bank;
30 shares Bank of Pittsburgh;
20 shares Birmingham Gas Co.
12 shares Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.
1 share Allegheny Valley Railroad.
25 shares First National Bank of Pittsburgh.
5 shares Allegheny Gas Co.

ap8 A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION of the "Building and Loan Association of Birmingham" for a charter.

Notice is hereby given that an application for a charter was filed at No. 126, June Term, 1867, and that the same will be granted at next term of Court, unless exceptions thereto are filed.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

ap8:w85-Jun

FOR SALE.

A NEW BRICK HOUSE AND LOT.

House containing six rooms, situate on Mercer, nea Bedford street, in seventh ward. Will be finished, ready to occupy, April 5th. Price $4,000, with easy payments. Inquire of

W. F. CASEY, Carpenter,
Cor. of Chatham and Webster streets.

mh30:w81

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE.—Any one wishing to engage in the retail FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS can buy the fixtures and rent a store by applying at No. 245 OHIO STREET, Allegheny.

A fine young horse and almost new wagon for sale, either with or without the store.

ap9:w98

FOR SALE IN SEWICKLEY

TWO ACRES OF WELL IMPROVED LAND. An abundance of fruit, a neat two-story frame house, with cellar, hall and six rooms; new and in good order. The property will recommend itself. Inquire of WM. BANKS,

ap9:w99 on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—

A Farm at Carpenter's Station, on the Central Railroad, containing 125 acres; improvements, two houses and stabling, good orchard; all in pasture and good for cutting hay. Also, a variety of other farms and dwelling houses for sale or rent, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
110 Grant street,
opposite the Cathedral.

H. J. GOURLEY..... J. M. LOGAN.

GOURLEY & LOGAN,

Dealers in

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

Have just opened their new stock of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

56 *St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.*

Please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. ap9:tx2

PATENT WINDOW SASH.

PATENTED JANUARY 22d, 1867.

WASHING WINDOWS MADE EASY.

This Sash is so constructed as to be easily taken from or into the window without removing the sash and parting beads, enabling the house keeper to do her work in half the usual time, and with much more ease. It is fast coming into general use. Don't build without seeing it. Any window can be altered at a trifling cost. Sash makers and builders secure a right at an early day. Territory is going fast. Rare inducements offered to men of small capital. For State and county rights apply to

JOSEPH WASHINGTON,

No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh; room six, second floor ap9:3

STONE QUARRY

TO LET.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company offer to lease, by the perch, their

SANDSTONE QUARRIES,

Situated on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about one mile below Freeport. The quarries are now being worked, and are without exception the best on the Allegheny river, affording blocks of any dimensions and of the finest quality of the celebrated Freeport stone. The product can be shipped either by river or by railroad, there being a siding on the property. A portion or the whole of the rent would be taken out in stone, loaded into cars. Address

THE PENNA. SALT MANF'G CO,

ap9:x5 NATRONA, PA.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 157, June Term, 1866.

Sophia McCallum, by her next friend, G. C. Collin, vs. William McCallum.

And now to wit, March 9th, 1867, on motion of Jones & Pearson, Attorneys for libellant, the Court appoint W. P. Miller, Esq., Commissioner to take testimony on the part of libellant. From the records.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

To Wm. McCALLUM, the above named respondent—You will take notice that the depositions of witnesses on the part of libellant, in above case, will be taken before me, at my office, No. 83 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, April 25th, 1867, at 10 o'clock p. m., when and where you may attend if you think proper so to do. W. P. MILLER,

ap9:w106-TC Commissioner.

CONFECTIONARY AND ICE CREAM SALOON.

F. A. MIERSCH & BROS.,

Nos. 40 & 42 St Clair St.,

Still continue the manufacture of

Sugar Toys, Cakes, Fancy Goods,

And, in a word, everything in the line of their business, in the finest style. They have just fitted up a magnificent

ICE CREAM SALOON,

Where creams of the finest flavor, and the choicest cake will be served to ladies and gentlemen. Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Oysters, Sardines, and everything in season, will be furnished on short notice.

Public patronage is respectfully solicited, as the proprietors are determined to maintain a first class establishment. The Saloon for formal opening will take place to-day, April 9th.

ap9

THE IRON CITY MONTHLY,

WILL BE READY

About the Eighth of April.

The first number will contain

THREE FINE ILLUSTRATIONS;

Also matters regarding the city, of great importance to our citizens and STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY. Books open for subscription. Address all communications to

GEORGE W. PITTOCK & CO.,
Dispatch Building,
69 FIFTH STREET.

Postoffice Box 1406, Pittsburgh, Penna.

mh29:w90

MASONIC BOOKS.

CONSTITUTION OF GRAND CHAPTER OF PENNSYLVANIA;
ABIEL'S MONITOR;
WASHINGTON AND HIS MASONIC CHAPTER
MACOY'S MASONIC MANUAL;
MANUAL OF THE LODGE;
MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE—Mackey;
CRAFTSMANSHIP TEMPLARS BOOK;
CROSS MASONIC CHART;
WYNKOOP'S CIRCLE;
MASONIC DIPLOMAS;
NEW MASONIC TRESTLE BOARD;
STEWART'S FREE-MASONS MANUAL;
FREE-MASONRY Works;
LEXICON OF FREE-MASONRY;
MASONIC DIPLOMAS;
DEMITS AND PETITIONS;

For sale by

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

No. 101 Wood Street,

ap9:w30 PITTSBURGH.

NEW HATS!

FOR SPRING,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

McCORD & CO.,

No. 181 Wood Street.

S. L. McHENRY..... JOHN HOOD.

McHENRY & HOOD,

Commission Merchants,

355 *Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.*

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and Produce, on commission.

REFERENCES.

Hitchcock, McCrewrs & Co., Pittsburgh.
Rumsey, Bro & Co., Chicago.
Garrett & Morris, Philadelphia.
Geo. M. Hord & Co., Cincinnati, O.
James E. Brady, Esq., Cashier Citizens National Bank, Pittsburgh. ap8:w91

I. W. GRAFTON,

No. 66 Federal Street,

(NEAR RAILROAD DEPOT.)

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Dealer in

House Furnishing Goods, Stoves,

HOLLOW WARE, &C.,

And manufacturer of TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Roofing, Spouting and Job Work promptly attended to. ap4:w73

J. W. ELLIOTT & SONS,

Nurserymen and Florists,

NURSERIES AND GREENHOUSES situated six miles south of the city, on the Brownsville Road.

SEED STORE AND NURSERY DEPOT.

No. 109 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Address J. W. ELLIOTT & SONS, Box 677, Pittsburgh P. O. ap4:x76

FOR SALE.

MODERN STORE FRONT.

Complete and nearly new. Just in style, and will be sold cheap. Can be seen at No. 65 SMITHFIELD STREET. To persons building or changing dwellings into stores this is a rare chance. ap4:w69

NOTICE.—By limitation of Partnership, Mr. LEWIS POWE ceased to be a member of our firm on the first day of February, 1867.

ap8:w88 PARK, McCURDY & CO.

LOUISA MUHLBACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS.

D. APPLETON & CO., 443 & 445 Broadway, New York.

Have just published, by L. MUHLBACH,

JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her Daughters. 1 vol. 12mo. 431 pages. Cloth, $2.

In this book, Joseph II. she transcends her previous efforts, not only in the story wrought out in a masterly manner, but the real characters that figure in it have been carefully studied from the detailed chronicles of the time.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her Daughters. 1 vol. 12mo. 431 pages. Cloth, $2.

The most remarkable volume of our time. It is entertaining and piquant, and will command a very wide circle of readers.—*Troy Whig.*

THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN. An Historical Novel. Translated from the German by Amory Coffin. M. D. 1 vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2.

This novel is not a dull chapter in it. The interest of the reader is well sustained from the beginning to the close, and we know of no book of similar character which would while away an after noon more pleasantly.—*Boston Herald.*

D. APPLETON AND SONS SOLICIT, per Frederick the Great and his Friends. By L. Muhlbach. 1 vol., 12mo. $2.

The most remarkable volume of our time. It is entertaining and piquant, and will command a very wide circle of readers.—*Troy Whig.*

We have several occasions, in noticing the works of the great German authoress, Miss Muhlbach, expressed our admiration of them, but are now, after careful reading of each volumes as it has come from the press, almost constrained to pronounce her the most gifted writer of the whole domain of historical romance."—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Either of the above will be sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

D. A. & S. O. have in press the following Works by the same author:

Frederick the Great and His Family.
The Empress Josephine.
The Story of a Millionaire.
Emperor Leopold II. and His Time.
The Empress Catharine.
Napoleon in Germany.
Henry the Eighth.
Prince Eugene and His Time.
The Great Elector and His Children.
Louis Philippe and His Court.
Count Benlowski; or, Frederick the Great in Bohemia.
Old Fritz and Modern Time. ap9:w97

PROPOSALS FOR IRON WORK.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 31 day of May, 1867, for furnishing any iron work for the contemplated dam for Wangashance Light-house, Straits of Mackinaw, Michigan. Plans and specifications for the iron work can be obtained on application to this office, or to Gen. W. S. Smith, Superintending Engineer at Oak Park, Cook county, Illinois.

This iron work will be required to be delivered on or before the 15th of June, 1867, on board of a vessel either at Buffalo, N. Y., Cleveland, O., Detroit, Michigan, or Chicago, Ill., at the option of the bidder, but the place of delivery must be stated in the bid.

The iron work will amount to about 150,000 pounds, of which about 81,000 will be boiler work, and the residue will be cast iron and tension rods, bolts, &c.

The Board reserves the right to reject any proposal, or to purchase any part of the work for which may not be satisfied with the contractor and specifications; and no contract with the Light-house Board, will be considered binding until approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bids will be considered only from those who have received or can obtain an exact copy of the specifications, and each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder and two persons surety, that in the event of the acceptance of such bid the necessary contract will be entered into.

The sum for which the bidder proposes to furnish the work complete, according to the drawings and specifications, must be distinctly stated, and a copy of the printed specifications must be enclosed with the bid as evidence that there is no mistake as to the object of his proposal.

All proposals must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Iron Work for Wangashance Light-house," and then enclosed in another envelope and addressed to the Chairman of the Light-house Board, Washington, D. C.

No bid will be considered that does not conform in the above particulars. Any person submitting a proposal may be present at the opening of the bids at the time and place hereinbefore specified.

By order of the Light-house Board.

W. H. SMITH, Lieut. U. S. N., Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Light-house Board, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1867.

ap8:w86-TU&S

PITTSBURGH

LIGHTNING ROD WORKS.

MUNSON'S COPPER TUBULAR

LIGHTNING RODS.

With Spiral Flanges.

This Rod has the power to carry off as much electricity as twenty common iron rods; in other words is equal to a solid bar of iron thirty inches in circumference. It does not rust; it cannot get out of order. It has received the first premiums at every many State and District Fairs and Institutes where it has been exhibited. Also, it has been recommended by several hundred Professors and Presidents of Colleges in the United States, as the best Rod ever brought before this; by we may name Philetus Dean, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Rochester University; George Woods, President Western University of Pennsylvania, and A. C. Pershing, President Pittsburgh Female College.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

Spring, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING.)

SKIRTS,

The handsomest and most comfortable style yet introduced. SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES. Also, the New Styles in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Role Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 Chambers Street,

mh16:wSwT NEW YORK.

EMPRESS TRAIL,

FARIS TRAIL,

PRIDE OF THE WORLD,

TIP TOP SKIRTS,

FOR SALE AT

F. H. EATON'S,

mh21 17 Fifth Street.

RISTORI!

For the Ristori Season.

KID GLOVES, all colors;

NECK TIES;

FANCY BOWS;

RISTORI BOWS, etc.,

JUST RECEIVED AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street,

ap8:wt2

1867.—NEW SPRING GOODS.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JET, AMBER AND CRYSTAL

Dress Trimmings and Buttons,

HAMBURG WORK AND REAL LACES;
SUPERB ENGLISH RIBBONS, all shades;
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, all sizes.

THE "STAR" SHIRT,

On hand and made to order.

Invisible Empress Trail Skirt,

New shape for Spring, 1867.

"LE ELEGANTE."

New dress Skirts for 1867.

Whalebone Corsets, Patent Forms.

A complete assortment of

PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find our Whol-sale Department well stocked with goods suitable for their sales, which we guarantee to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

mh8:29

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

AT

JOSEPH HORNE'S & CO'S.

Having made a second addition to our already large stock of

SPRING GOODS,

We are prepared to offer inducements, both in price and assortment, in

Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Bugle Trimmings and Fringes, New Styles Dress Trimmings, Colored and Velvet Ribbons, Guipure and Cluney Lace, Real Torchon and Pointe Lace, Buttons, all styles and colors, Corsets Belting, Buckles and Belts, Fine Opera Fans, Ladies', Misses' and Gents' Spring Under Wear, Alexandre Kid Gloves, Invisible Empress Trail Skirts, in Single and Duplex.

A large assortment of

Gents' Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows, Suspenders, Shirt Fronts, &c. Morrison's Star Shirts, Spring Style Hennets, Hat Flowers, and Millinery Goods, Trimming Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Plain and Fan y, all widths.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS, up stairs, will be found complete in all Departments. Dealers will find it to their advant ge to give us a call. Prices as low as Eastern Jobbers.

77 and 79 Market Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW HOUSE!

New House! New Goods!

WM. H. MILLER,

(Formerly of EATON, MACRUM & CO., late-y of F. H. EATON'S.)

WILL OPEN

About the First of April,

AT

NO. 64 MARKET ST.,

WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

Trimmings, Lace Goods,

Embroideries, Ribbons,

Gloves, Hosiery,

And all GOODS usually kept in a

FIRST CLASS TRIMMING AND Notion House.

mh13:*s

CARR, McCANLDESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 Wood St.,

Third house above Diamond Alley,

de PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1867. SPRING. 1867.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Dry Goods and Notions,

Offer their large and attractive stock of

NEW GOODS AT EASTERN PRICES,

FOR CASH.

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, DELAINES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, CHALLIES, SILK AND LINEN LAWNS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, JEANS BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Buyers are invited to call and examine our goods and prices, at

No. 115 Wood Street.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

C. ARBUTHOT. W. T. SHANNON.
ap2:w37 J. G. STEPHENSON.

78 AND 80 MARKET STREET,

Daily Arrivals.

In addition to our stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SASH AND BONNET TRIMMING AND NECK RIBBONS,

of every width and shade,

Best quality of SATIN RIBBON, all widths GRO GRAIN, BLACK and AMBER TRIMMINGS, FRINGES and BUTTONS.

Full Line Alexandre KID GLOVES; HOSIERY and CHILDS' Corset Waists.

NEW STYLES OF HOSE just received for Ladies, Misses and Children.

CORSETS AND HOOP SKIRTS, all makes.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Country Dealers will find in our WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, a full assortment at Eastern Prices.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street,

mh12:v61

THE PLACE

TO BUY YOUR DRY GOODS,

IS AT THE

NEW STORE

OF

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street,

NEXT DOOR TO THE SIGN OF THE "BIG BOOT."

LINEN SHEETING;
PILLOW LINEN;
IRISH LINENS, warranted pure flax;
SHIRTING MUSLINS;
UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, from 10 cents up;
BLEACHED " " "
BEST MOUS DE LAINS 27 cents;
CALICOES, from 10 cents up;
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, a full assortment;

THE ONLY ENTIRE NEW STOCK IN THE CITY.

87 MARKET STREET.

ap6:no30

---

27 FIFTH STREET.

NORWEGIANS, ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS, HOSIERY, GLOVES IN LISLES, SILK AND KID, LACE, EMBROIDERIES, HOMESTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, FANCY FANS, LINEN AND BOSOM SILK, LINEN SILKS, CORSET HOOP SKIRTS, &C., AT

DENNISON,S,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

---

27 FIFTH STREET.

SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, NECK TIES, UNDER SHIRTS, DRAWERS, WHITE SHIRTS, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, TRAVELING BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C., AT

LENNISON'S,

fe2 NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

RAMALEY

HAS JUST RECEIVED

ALL THE

NEW STYLES

OF

HATS AND CAPS,

For SPRING, and will sell at

20 Per Cent. Less Than Down Town Prices.

We sell our BEST SILK and CASSIMERE HATS, at ONE DOLLAR LOWER than any other House in the City.

Call and Be Convinced.

334 Liberty Street.

FIRST DOOR BELOW 6TH

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

mh2:v8

RAMALEY

Has Just Opened

A LARGE STOCK OF FINE

SPRING CLOTHING,

AND

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Embracing all the

NEW STYLES IN THE MARKET,

Which will be offered at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES from last season.

Fine	Spring Overcoats,	as Low as	$10,00
"	Cassimere Business Suits	" " "	$15,00
"	Cloth Dress Suits	" " "	$25,00

Paper Collars at Cost.

336 LIBERTY STREET.

Opposite Wayne, one door above his Hat and Shoe House. mh15:v7

C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

Fine Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds,

SILVER WARE,

AND

French Clocks, &c.

Special attention given to the REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES.

No. 22 Fifth Street.

de8:159:TT

JAMES K. DAIN.....ALEX. TITCAIRN

EXCELSIOR

OMNIBUS AND LIVERY STABLE,

No. 410 Penn Street.

DAIN & TITCAIRN, Proprietors.

Omnibuses and carriages furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates.

Stable Open Day and Night.

ye8:66:TH:S

PIANOS! PIANOS!!—An entire new stock of NABE & CO.'S PIANOS, which are now considered the best made; also HAINES BROS. CELEBRATED PIANOS. Price from $300 upward. Persons in want of a first-class Piano are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

CHARLOTTE BLUME,

de No. 43 Fifth street.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1867.

The Muhlbach Novels."

To discover and bring out a new novelist of genius is to confer a real benefit on mankind. It is a boon, as great in its way, as the discovery of a new metal or a new motive power. The Appletons deserve the credit of introducing the American public to an entirely new realm of fiction, wherein the enchanter's wand is wielded by a new hand. We allude to the brilliant series of novels by Miss Muhlbach, now in course of publication by their house. This writer is a German woman, living, we believe, in Berlin; and her novels are first published there, and translated here by practised hands. Of herself we know nothing; but her intellectual powers are vividly revealed in the works under notice. She is a person of erudition, extensive and quite accurate, possessing an extraordinary imagination, a gift of making dialogue, which fits her well for a high order of dramas, if she cared to attempt them, a vein of wit which is French, and of humor which is English, besides a realistic style of description which belongs of right to the age of the photograph. The choice of her subjects exhibits her genius. She takes the time of Frederick the Great, and Joseph the Second, for example, and upon the background of facts which the chronicles of those periods afford, she embroiders the bright and sombre colors, the light and shade, of her fiction, with the skill of a consumate artist. In all history there cannot be found more picturesque scenes, more effective groupings, than Miss Muhlbach finds in the annals of the German, French, and Russian courts of the last century. The main facts are so well known that in part to her stories the true historical air; and before proceeding far in them, we become satisfied that to her groups and her persons, places, costumes, manners, and all that goes to make up the characteristic life of an epoch, she is conscientious and reliable. She also gains our confidence in her analysis of the motives of great personages—a most difficult task, one in which grave historians most often fail. As history, her works are truly valuable, containing not only all that could be gathered, worth knowing, from the pages of chronicles, but presenting it in a manner which makes its acquisition and retention by the memory a matter of real pleasure.

But it is as novels that Miss Muhlbach's books possess their highest charm. All this exhibition of historical lore is but the means to the end. Her object is to write stories which shall enthrall her readers, and she does it. Not for many years—some say, not since the days when Dumas drove—have such entertaining, such thoroughly readable books appeared. No dull chapters mar the progress of her narratives. Some historical novelists have thought it necessary to administer to the dignity of History, by mixing up quantities of dry statistics with their fictions. Miss Muhlbach skips genealogies, and the like rubbish, and gives us nothing of history which is not of itself interesting. Hence her novels are of a kind that one wishes there were more of them. We never tire of her heroes; her Frederick, for instance. He figures in various attitudes, in her "Frederick the Great and His Friends," "Joseph II. and His Court," and "Berlin and sans-Souci," yet when we have read them all, we are by no means satisfied with that particular historical dish, but ask for more of it. There can be no better evidence of the genius of a writer than this of portraying the same character in a series of books with historical consistency, and yet with undiminished interest. In Miss Muhlbach's case we think the interest increases as we advance in the life and fortunes of her favorite Fritz. A part of the charm, when we pause to analyze it, is her style—perhaps the freest and most sparkling that ever ran from woman's pen. It has an individual quality, hard to define, like that which we see in some pictures; but it is unmarred by mannerisms or grotesqueries of any kind.

Amid the dearth of new romances of purely home production, these books come most acceptably. Our people seem to have stopped reading French novels, and English novels they complain of as insipid and dull. Miss Mulbach precisely supplies the public want.

"Joseph the Second and His Court;" "The Merchant of Berlin;" "Frederick the Great and His Court;" "Berlin and sans-Souci," by Mrs. Mulbach, Tran. by Adolphus, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of the price.

Scientific.

Jacob Green, of Norristown, Penna., has invented a new and useful improvement in furnaces, consuming all the smoke and gas without chimneys. It economises sixty per cent. of fuel, is applicable to all kinds of furnaces for manufacturing purposes. The improvement consists in making furnaces adapted to the purposes required, with closed ash pits, in which is introduced a blast of air to support combustion, with jets of steam in close proximity to the grate bars; the oxygen of the steam combining with the carbon of the burning fuel forms carbonic acid, and in passing through a thick bed of burning fuel it receives another equivalent of carbon and is converted into carbonic oxyde gas, but of air are forced into the furnace, over the fire amongst the products of combustion, the oxygen of which combines with the liberated hydrogen, carbonic oxyd and other inflammable gasses, producing a clean, intensely hot flame; the smoke is consumed and the unpriut in the fuel is reserved. Gases previous to contact with the materials to be smelted or heated—an important item in the manufacture or working of iron, steel, copper, glass, &c. By Mr. Green's process of combustion and construction of furnaces, the heat and flame are confined in the furnace, increasing the heat without a corresponding increase of fuel. Nothing is permitted to escape but the incombustible gasses. Thus the furnace is completely filled with pressure heat, of any degree requisite, which is under perfect control in all kinds of weather, by which only such gas and steam necessary for combustion being regulated by valves. This appears to be the most perfect mode of economy of heat and economy of fuel and heat yet discovered.

Iron can be made from ore with any kind of raw coal, and less than half the coal that used in ordinary furnaces, and of superior quality, at not over fifteen per cent. of the cost of constructing ordinary furnaces. The ore is deoxydized, the sulphur and carbonized before melting, the sulphur and gas in the coal are decomposed and consumed before contact with the materials to be melted.

Mr. Green is erecting a large window glass works, and his improved pan, at Norristown, Pa., for the Star Glass Company of Philadelphia, with four melting and one blowing furnace, flattening and pot ovens, &c., all supplied with air pressure from one four foot fan at six hundred revolutions per minute. The result of the application will be anxiously awaited.

THE "GANGS" OF RURAL ENGLAND.

The System of Gang Labor and its Immorality—The Children and their Overseers—An Official Inquiry.

[From the London Spectator, March 23.]

About fifty years ago, prices for corn being very high, the landowners of the districts of Lincolnshire, near Lincoln, began draining the Fen on a great scale. Cottages not paying, they did not build many, and the farmers gradually collected bands of children of both sexes, and set them to work under an overseer. The system was found profitable, particularly to owners of close parishes, who were thus enabled to pull down cottages and so completely abolish poor rates, and it gradually spread over other parts of the county, and then into parts of Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk and Nottinghamshire till it became a regular trade. Men out of work, or without characters, or nomad by instinct, went about from village to village, hiring children at so much a week, and then reletting them out to the farmers at an advanced but still moderate rate, till at the present time it is believed that upwards of three hundred of these "public gangs" are in existence, each with its gang master and about twenty children or both sexes. The farmers, moreover, finding the supply of cheap and organized labor convenient, adopted the system for themselves, and organized private gangs among their own cottagers, till the total number of children thus employed amounted to several thousands more. Gradually crowded with the practice seem at last to have struck the local clergy. Parliament was induced to stir, and the Home Office order an official inquiry into the system. The report of the commissioner has been received and printed with the evidence, and the latter confirms the worst that was feared. The gang system, as at present carried on in these counties, is declared by witnesses of all kinds and classes, clergymen, farmers, laborers, old gang-masters, mothers of girls who are in the gangs, and decent laborers' wives, to be fatal alike to health, to civilization, and to morality. Children of both sexes and all ages from five to sixteen, are, in fact, sold by the wretched laborers to the gang-masters at so much per head per week, generally, we are bound to add, out of the direst poverty. The ganger having collected his children, takes them away to his job, forcing them to walk, or if needful to carry each other, for distances which often involve of themselves great drudgery. Fifty miles out and five miles back is thought nothing of in addition to almost continuous labor for at least ten hours a day. This labor is generally weeding or picking stones, perhaps the most exhausting kinds of toil a child can be called on to perform. The laborers in many English parishes are coarse enough, but among these poor wretches civilization disappears. Upon this point there is an overwhelming consensus of evidence, even from the few farmers who pretend that the system is indispensable to their tillage. The single amusement is obscene talk, which becomes so shocking that the very laborers are revolted, and declare they would sooner turn out of the road than meet the gangs returning. All the offices of nature, say twenty witnesses, are performed in public by both sexes, without the faintest effort at concealment. Boys and girls of all ages bathe together stark naked, and the most infamous actions are boasted of with a shamelessness rarely found among savages. The gangs are the special resort of all girls who have lost their characters, and the gang-masters often set themselves to deliberate corruption. One witness, a bookseller, who had belonged to one of these gangs, informed the commissioner distinctly that the gangers set the children to sing obscene songs to enliven the long road home, and it is clear, from all manner of incidental testimony, that the dinner hours often the signal for those nude plays, which degenerates into deliberate obscenity. No doubt much of all this is due to an excessive consensus of manners still uncradicated in many parts of the country, and, indeed, ineradicable until the English peasant has been rehoused, and it is quite possible to confuse a low civilization with a degenerated morality. But the universal testimony of the local witnesses is that the girls and boys employed in these gangs are much worse than their own brothers and sisters not so employed, that the evil is deepened by aggregation and, as we should add, by exhaustive toil. Gleaners going out are decent, but listen to them coming home. Women employed in the field are everywhere the worst on the country side, and if the laboring involves wandering and night work, as in the case of the hop pickers, civilization disappears, and whole farms become temporary brothels. But among these gangs the evil strikes society at the root. These gang laborers are children, forced to labor by their parents, deprived of the possibility of education, made lustful by forced companionship, brutal by compulsory association with brutes. Mothers, themselves bred among associations which at least kill squeamishness, repeat to the commissioners one unvarying song, "I would rather hunger," their strongest assertion, "than let my girls go to the field." For, be it remembered, the evil doth not pass its childhood. The gang-master is soon married and becomes one of the strongest of the passions. The girls who have been in the gang will rarely take to other work, never go into service, and when married leave their children at home drugged with opium to go out to the fresh, rough, "manly" labor of the fields, where there is "company," and beer, and paramours at discretion. If this account is considered too strong, all we can say is we have carefully toned it down from reports mainly guaranteed by local clergymen, who, like the Vicar of Chatteris, declare that neither negligible lets among villagers where gossiping is common; or, like the Rev. Mr. S. Jackson, assert "that the young women are utterly shameless—all female delicacy of character is utterly gone;" or, like the Rector of Bramhall, who is magistrate, testifies that cases of indecent assaults are unfrequent in his district, because "little is thought of such behaviour, and it is passed over unnoticed;" or, like Mr. Moore Smith, who holds a gang labor to be absolutely indispensable, but is so convinced of the immorality of the system that he would prohibit mixed gangs by law.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

Popular Shoe Palace Emporium,

MEN'S HOB NAIL SHOES, FOR THE PIT OR MILL,

ONLY $2 00.

We have made a clean sweep, and marked down every thing in the store.

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CHINA TEA SETS,
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CHINA VASES,
CHINA SPITTOONS,
BOHEMIAN AND GLASS of every description.
GLASS AND CARD BASKETS,
LAVA VASES,
LAVA CUSPIDORS,
ENGLISH STONE WARE of all varieties, suitable for the retail trade.

The largest and most complete stock of every thing in this line in the city.

Prices and terms the same as in the eastern cities. mh2:w28

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PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE" and applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN in MADRAS to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851:

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The success of this most delicious and unrivalled condiment having caused many unprincipled dealers to apply the name to imitations of their SAUCE, the PUBLIC is RESPECTFULLY CAUTIONED to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, STOPPER and BOTTLE.

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Prompt attention given to Roofing, Spouting, and all kinds of Job Work. mar2:no6

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Having completed arrangements for engaging extensively in the

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Invite their friends and the public to call and examine their superior stock, which they feel confident will give entire satisfaction.

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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

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Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner; and warranted equal to any made in the country. Chimneys, Breaching, Fire Beds, Steam Pipes, Locomotive Boilers, Condensers, Salt Pans, Tanks, Oil Stills, Agitators, Settling Pans, Boiler Iron, Braziers, Sheet Pans, and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT WATER BACK.

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Manufacturers of Boat and Stationary Steam Engines, Gearing, Mill Work, Hydraulic Lifting, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions; Oil Tanks and Stills, Boiler and Sheet Iron Work.

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Full information, with the *highest testimonials*, also a Book on *Sexual Diseases*, in a sealed envelope, sent by Mail, free. Age, Profession and sex will suit and regret it, for, as advertising physicians are generally frauds, a without reference no stranger should be trusted. Enclose a stamp for postage, and direct to DR. LAWRENCE, No. 14 Bond street, New York. mh2:w28

THE GREATEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLIEST MANHOOD—A NEW AND INTERESTING BOOK on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Excesses of Youth, by the Discoverer of the Remedy, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja1:w54:dwF.

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JOHN CROFT & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 139 Fourth Street, have for sale

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106 Acres, well improved, three miles from Brighton, in Beaver county, Pa.

92 Acres, improved, in Fayette township, Allegheny county, one mile from Mansfield.

146 Acres, highly improved, in Lawrence Co., Pa., two miles from New Castle, and three hours from Pittsburgh.

40 Acres, improved, in Indiana county, Pa.

632 Acres, improved, in Fayette county, Pa. Would make a splendid stock farm.

Improved farms in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois. Also, unimproved lands in Missouri and Iowa.

160 Acres in Clark county, Iowa. Would trade for city property.

1 Acres, two miles out the Perrysville road. Would make a fine market garden. No improvements.

HOUSES.

Brick Dwelling, with all modern improvements, lot 55 by 264 feet, on North Canal street, Allegheny.

Brick House, ten rooms, on Chestnut street, Allegheny.

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Frame House, six rooms, on Fountain street, in Allegheny, with a house, a house, all modern and large lot in Freeport. Brick house, eight rooms, and large lot in Williamsport. New house, new, six rooms, with three, six or nine acres of ground, at Edgewood Station, on the P. R. R., seven miles out. Frame house, four rooms, and one acre of ground, at the last named station. Four frame houses of two rooms each, and one frame house of four rooms and one acre of ground in Belltown, near the coal mine.

LOTS.

Ten Lots for sale at Edgewood Station, P. R. R. Also, 30 lots, by 120 feet, in Wilkinsburg, on the P. R. R., two hundred yards from the station. Five lots in Reserve township, on Perrysville Road, 100 by 150 feet. Two lots, 20 by 100 feet, in Birmingham's Field, three squares from station. 84 a bargain. One lot in Temperanceville, 30 by 150 ft. each, suitable for a coal yard.

COAL WORKS.

One on Monongahela river, in Pool No. 3. One in Center township, Guernsey county, Ohio, on the Central Ohio R. R., with the coal within eighty days. These works are valuable, and would be sold cheap.

For further information apply to the above agents. ap2:w2

FOR SALE.—Farm of 147 acres, situated in Penn Tp., Westmoreland Co., Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Penn's R. R., on which there is a good Two Story Log House, with Six Rooms, a Barn, Carriage House, and other buildings; an Orchard of different fruit trees; it is underlayed with coal. There is a Saw Mill on it in good order, producing 9 inch boards. The property is extremely cheap and good terms.

Also, a Farm of 138 acres, situated in Conemaugh township, Indiana county, Pa., about 24 miles from the West Penn's. Railroad, at Livermore Station, (from Latrobe's station, on the Story Frame House, with Four Rooms, a double Frame and Log Barn, Spring House, and about 100 acres cleared, the residue in timber, such as white oak, locust and chestnut. This farm will be sold very low, the owner wishing to move. Possession immediately.

Also, An excellent Farm of 160 acres, of which 80 acres are under cultivation, situate in Christian county, Illinois. Improvements—a new frame dwelling house, containing 6 rooms, with choice fruit trees, good fencing, &c. It lies within 2 miles of the Illinois Central R. R., and will be sold on reasonable terms. City property taken in part exchange if desired.

Also, Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in Block 7, of Chicago, each Lot 30 by 120, in Kodzie's subdivision of Lots. These lots are one square from the corner of Ft. Loudon and Alton and Michigan Southern R. Rs., and are on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. Also, Lot No. 8 South of the Court House, near the new Cattle Market, and will be sold for cash.

Also, a Farm or Stock-raise in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 220 acres cleared and under cultivation, 92 acres of timber land, one and other timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them 2 stories high, and all the necessary out buildings, with a first-rate Steam Sawmill in good working order; young orchard of grafted fruit. The land is rolling, well watered, and a fine young forest and sub soil, with never failing springs. Distance from Pittsburgh, 26 miles; from Greensburg, 7; railroad, 3; miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is peculiarly adapted for stock raising, having plenty of wood; every acre is underlaid with coal. The title is good.

Also, A Farm of 116 acres, situated in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Penn's. Railroad 3 miles from the farm, and 3 miles from Railroad. The improvements are, a good two-story Brick House with 8 rooms a No. 1 frame bank barn, and all necessary out buildings. The title is good, and the price very low, and on easy terms.

For further particulars, enquire of

G. H. TOWER,

Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth street.

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A COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

AT SHADY SIDE,

On the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, within 20 minutes ride from the city. The house is entirely new, substantially built, convenient in its arrangements, and tastefully ornamented in style and out. It has hot and cold water, and gas throughout. It occupies a commanding site on a lot of five acres, part of which is the original forest, the remainder being well adapted for fruit and vegetables. There is a handy orchard of dwarf trees.

The grounds are all attractive, consisting of private residences of like character.

For full particulars, apply to

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S. mate in Lawrenceville, and Springfield, adjoining, ranging in prices from $1,600 to $5,000. Will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon. Embrace this opportunity.

For further information, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,

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FOR SALE, situated in Chartiers Valley, one mile from Imlay's station, on the Pittsburgh Steubenville Railroad; 6½ miles from the city. Contains 14 acres, one half of which is in meadow. Well watered by a never-failing spring. Will divide the plot into two parts, if desired. The property is in good order, and is offered at one-fourth the price the same kind of property is selling for in the market nearer the city east. Apply to

ap6:36 B. McCLAIN & CO., 1/2 Fourth st.

FOR SALE.—A nine years' lease on a Lot situate on Butler street, Sixth ward, city, fronting 24 feet, on which is erected a frame dwelling, now rented for $30 per month. Also, a Lot on Penn street, 24 by 100 feet, on which is a dwelling, rented for $20 per month. Also, a dwelling containing a total of $60, or $1,080 per year, and will be sold on liberal terms, if applied for soon. For further particulars apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,

fe28 Butler Street, Lawrenceville.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker.

JOHN D. BA

COURT REPORTS,

Oyer and Terminer, &c.

Before Hon. James P. Sterrett.

This Court met at ten o'clock Monday morning and proceeded with the

LUTZ BARRATRY CASE.

John Lutz, a deputized Constable, was arraigned on Friday last on an indictment charging him with barratry, in other words that he was a "common barrator" in having incited unjust and vexatious suits against a number of persons. The evidence in the case, as far as elicited, has appeared in the GAZETTE.

Gen. Collier opened the case on behalf of the defense. He defined the legal meaning of barratry, dwelling upon the requirement that before a conviction could be had the Commonwealth must prove affirmatively that three or more *unjust* and vexatious suits had been brought by the defendant. The act of selling liquor on Sunday was unlawful, punishable by a civil penalty and also by fine and imprisonment. The civil penalty, fifty dollars, the law directed to be divided, the informer to get one half, and the remainder to be paid over to the Guardians of the Poor. The suits brought by the defendant being for the violation of the law referred to, and it not having been shown that any one of them was unjust or vexatious, he (Gen. Collier) submitted whether they should be required to go into a defense.

The Court said it did not appear that any of the suits before Alderman Donaldson were brought for the penalty, fifty dollars, although the penalty was paid. Could it suit be said to be *just* where the settlement of it was improper? Suits may be unjust in their prosecution.

Gen. Collier said the defendant was being tried for barratry, and could not be held responsible for other suits than those in the consideration of the present case. The counsel pressed his claim that the Commonwealth had not proven their case affirmatively, and that the burden of proof as to the unjustness of the suits could not be thrown upon the defense.

Judge Sterrett thought there was some evidence adduced bearing upon the allegation that the suits were unjust, which was a question of fact for the consideration of the jury.

George Fortune, Esq., Secretary and Agent for the Guardians of the Poor, was called, and asked how much money he had received from Alderman Donaldson as the moiety of fines received for violations of the Sunday liquor law?

Mr. Swartzwelder objected, unless the witness could state in what particular cases he had received money. The Court sustained the objection. The question was how had received would not prove that a case had been paid over in the particular cases in controversy.

Benjamin W. Morgan was called and testified that he was present at a hearing before Alderman Donaldson, at which Mr. Einstein swore that when he paid money to Lutz in Alderman Donaldson's "little back room" he was promised that the suits would be filed on Friday that others were present.]

Alderman Donaldson was recalled and submitted to cross-examination in the case of Wm. R. Jones, who had been prosecuted before him by John Lutz and Hamlet Lowe, testing that he had nothing to do with the settlement of the case in which the latter (Lowe) was prosecutor. Jones paid Lowe the money, stating that he would rather pay the hundred and get rid of the matter. The Alderman further testified that he never told any person prosecuted before him that when the time for hearing came he would "keep the witnesses away." The Alderman further explained, negativing the idea that he had received money for his fine in the manner referred to by witnesses for the commonwealth.

Brown Dawson was, as stated, an important witness for the defense, and having failed to attend, after being subpœnaed, an attachment was issued for him. The officer who went in search reported that he had been unable to find him, or ascertain his whereabouts.

Officer John Sarber was called, but also did not answer.

The evidence in the case having been closed, A. G. Cochran, Esq., began the argument in behalf of the Commonwealth. He said the most serious crimes with which a person could be charged, and the evidence in the case presented a most vivid exhibition of the cupidity of the defendant. The "little back room" in Alderman Donaldson's office reminded the speaker of the school boy story about the spider and the fly. From the facts it appeared, however, that there were two spiders engaged in coaxing victims into the "little back" parlor. Parties were prosecuted and the cases were settled, the Alderman conceiving that under an act of assembly he had a right to discharge the parties upon paying a fine of fifty dollars and the costs. No docket entries were made, that not being considered necessary. Mr. Cochran went over the evidence seriatim, commenting upon each particular instance of the receipt of money by Lutz and the Alderman. Four or five cases in which Lutz was the prosecutor and Jones the defendant, the latter paying the money referred to by witnesses for the commonwealth.

Mr. Cochran argued that the law did not require